The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, sold by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1873. NO. 108.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Standing Committees Not Completed—Assignment of Allegheny County Senators—Bills Introduced by Mr. Graham—House Bill Increasing Governor's Salary Amended, Making the Amount $10,000—Resolution for Additional Officers Defeated—Joint Convention Canvass the Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1873.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker stated the standing committees would be announced on Wednesday. Senator Graham is made Chairman of the Finance Committee and is on Banks, Vice and Immorality, (to which all liquor bills will be referred), Railroads, Election Districts and Constitutional Reform. Senator Miles Humphreys is Chairman of Corporations and is a member of Mines and Mining, Inland Navigation, Roads and Bridges, and Accounts.

Order of Bills.

The Speaker promulgated the usual order as to what bills were in order.

George O. Evans.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what measures are necessary to collect the money due from George O. Evans.

No Extra Officers.

Mr. Maclay, of Clarion, called up his resolution increasing the number of Senate officers.

Mr. Graham objected and called the yeas and nays. Every Senator, he said, knew there was plenty of help in the Senate. Why the resolution was defeated—yeas, ten; nays, twelve.

Mr. Graham Gives Notice.

When bills in place were reached, Mr. Graham said: "Mr. Speaker—*I hold in my hand* a number of bills and expect to be called upon to present many more during the present session; and I give notice now to Senators, and more particularly to my constituents at home, that while I consider it to be my duty to present all bills sent to me, yet the mere presentation by me of a bill does not commit me to its support. I regard a bill in nearly the same light as a petition, and shall feel as free to oppose any bill read in this place by myself as if read by any other Senator." He then read.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburg *Evening Telegraph Company*. Rules suspended and bill passed.

Act to prohibit the depositing of dead carcasses in the rivers about Pittsburgh.

Act to authorize the erection of water works at Sewickley.

Act regulating public highways in Killbuck Township; also school tax in same township.

An act to incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to law relative to insurance companies.

Increase of Governor's Salary.

Senator Davis called up the bill to increase the Governor's salary. It was amended so as to make the amount ten thousand dollars, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the morning hour in hearing the reading of the message.

Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

The joint convention to count the votes on the Constitutional Amendment, making the State Treasurer elected by the people, met and waded through a whereas or two, carried that it was carried, and adjourned.

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, introduced a bill relative to the census of the poor. Passed.

The House committees have not yet been announced.

Trains Delayed.

The train containing Speaker Anderson and most of the Allegheny delegation did not arrive until late this morning, on account of an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Mifflin. Two freight trains were wrecked near Thompsontown, and the Cincinnati express was delayed at Mifflin most of the night.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Subject to Ohio Legislation.

COLUMBUS, January 14.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of the State of Ohio against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company was decided by a judgment of ouster against the defendants as to being an Ohio corporation, and a judgment in favor of the defendants as to being a foreign corporation and having a right to operate the road in Ohio. The effect of this decision is in favor of the State, as it brings the company under the general legislation of Ohio.

Contract For the Completion of the Tunnel Under Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 14.—It is publicly stated to-day, and believed by well-informed people, that a contract has been entered into with the Southwestern Pennsylvania Improvement Company for the completion of the long-talked-of tunnel under Walnut Hills for railroad purposes. A large amount of work was done on this several years before the war, and of late the completion of the work has been agitated under different auspices from those now directing its interests. Legal obstacles have existed for years, but these, however, have been removed within a very short time. The road embracing the tunnel will be from Cincinnati to Sharonville, a distance of twelve and one-half miles, double track, and, if completed, will be a most valuable and important railroad entrance to Cincinnati. Whether this company has connection with any of the great railway lines entering the city is not known, but it would be such a natural and desirable entrance for the Pennsylvania Central interest that many believe there is an intimate relation existing between them.

Louisiana Legislatures—Balloting for United States Senators.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—General W. L. McMillan was to-day unanimously elected by the People's Legislature, United States Senator, to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. A ballot was taken for the long term, commencing March fourth. Governor Warmouth received nine votes in the Senate and eighteen in the House, the largest number cast for any one candidate. They will ballot each day until the result is reached. In Kellogg's Senate, when the motion was made to go into an election for United States Senator for the short term, a member stated that the Senate was not informed that such a vacancy existed. No further action.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Dorian, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The report of a combination of coal dealers at New York is pronounced erroneous.

G. W. Williams made his escape yesterday, at Boston, while being tried for robbing the mails.

The Church Hill shaft of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad tunnel caved in yesterday morning, causing a chasm one hundred feet long. No person was injured.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met at Concord yesterday, five hundred and twenty-five delegates present. Straw was nominated for re-election, and Edward P. Hodson for Railroad Commissioner.

The Arkansas Legislature yesterday balloted for United States Senator without making a choice.

The German Savings Bank of Chicago yesterday was subjected to a slight run on account of malicious and unfounded reports.

The mystery about the death of the boy Wm. Donovan, at Hickory Bush, New York, was yesterday explained. The boy with three others went into the house of Mrs. Perry, when Richard Perry took down and began playing with an unloaded gun, not knowing it was loaded. The gun was discharged and the charge lodged in the boy's skull, killing him instantly.

The New Jersey Legislature organized yesterday by the election of John W. Taylor as President of the Senate, and Isaac L. Fisher as Speaker of the House.

The steamship Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

The two Houses of the Missouri Legislature yesterday voted separately for United States Senator. The vote in the House stood: Bogy, 80; Henderson, 33. In the Senate: Bogy, 23; Henderson, 10; absent, 1. To-day the vote will be taken in joint session.

A cable dispatch received in Chicago yesterday announces the death of Mrs. Horace White, wife of Horace White editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

A heavy snow storm prevailed last night throughout northern Iowa, and a second blockade is apprehended. The snow is six inches on a level.

The National Bricklayers' Union, in session in Indianapolis passed a resolution yesterday calling upon United States Senators and Members of Congress to provide for the payment of the extra two hours work performed by the bricklayers employed upon the various government works throughout the country in violation of the eight hour law.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN and Mr. LOGAN presented memorials of soldiers urging the passage of the House bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to honorably discharged soldiers. It was stated that the bill would require three hundred and twenty millions of acres.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the Committee on Judiciary were directed to inquire, in connection with the inquiry as to the power of Congress over the subject of railroads between States, whether each State within its own limits has not now full power over the same subject, including rates of freight and passenger fare.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Agricultural and Industrial College bill, which was debated at length. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed—yeas 39, nays 14.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the national currency act, which was passed. It allows national banks to loan to any individual or corporation ten per cent. upon their surplus profits, as well as upon their original capital.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Randall last Saturday, providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad companies for transportation, mails or troops while such companies are in default for interest on bonds issued by the government.

Mr. BECK, who had been on the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill of 1872, which contained the section relating to the Pacific Railroad companies, explained and justified the action of the Senate and Conference Committee, and argued that the section had not been surreptitiously introduced, but had been elaborately argued in the Senate and inserted there by a vote of 36 to 18. The House conferees had desired to have that section struck out, but the Senate conferees insisted upon it and asked that the question be laid before the House. He (Mr. Beck) had given attention to it as a very serious and objectionable piece of legislation. No man in the House had opposed the provision or called for a division of it, and it was too late for any one to assert that there was anything surreptitious in the action of the committee. Why did they wait until the country was inflamed, and mention of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad was like the shaking of a red flag in the eyes of an angry bull? He admitted now, while admitting that the legislation was objectionable, that the law of 1862 and 1864, as decided by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and as decided by the language of the law itself, only gave the government the right to retain half of the interest. No friend of his, no constituent of his, no colleague of his, knew anything about the Credit Mobilier, or held stock in any of those companies.

By common consent Mr. Randall's amendment was withdrawn and the following amendment substituted for it, as offered by Mr. Hibbard: That the section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3d, 1871, be hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all such sums of money as are now or shall become due to either of the Pacific Railroad Companies, embraced within the provision of said section, from the United States for the transportation of troops, supplies, mails or otherwise, to the payment of the indebtedness of such companies to the United States for interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the benefit of such companies.

Mr. WHEELER moved to amend Mr. Hibbard's amendment by adding to it a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until the Attorney General shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that such railroad companies are liable for the payments for any amounts of interest paid by the government on bonds issued in aid of such companies.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment, arguing that those companies which bought the Pacific Railroad Companies bought them under the Congressional guarantee that but half of the earnings of the companies applicable to the government should be withheld. He had never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier, but it was not his fault that he did not own the ten shares offered him. His constituents had not his will consented to let those shares pass him.

Mr. KERR said he had thoroughly investigated the subject, and had come to the opinion that the duty of these railroad companies to pay the interest on their bonds was perfectly clear under the law of the 1st of July, 1862. The sixth section of that act admitted of no doubt. It was under the fifth section of the act of the 2d of July, 1864, that this right was claimed on the part of the companies, but he contended that that section only applied to the term of four years, for which the time for constructing the road was extended. But if his position in that respect was not quite strong, as he admitted it was not, he argued that the amendment proposed by Mr. Hibbard should be adopted, under the reserved right to amend, alter or repeal the original law.

Mr. KELLOGG opposed the amendment. He said only the excitement of the hour would lead members to vote for Mr. Hibbard's amendment. It would be tantamount to repudiation, and the effect would fall on innocent parties.

Mr. HOLMAN argued in support of Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and against that offered by Mr. Wheeler. He intimated that the opinion of the present Attorney General was known to be in favor of the companies, and that the adoption of Mr. Wheeler's amendment would be simply confirming the opinion of the Attorney General. The House would not deal fairly with the country unless it not only repealed the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, but went a step further and repealed the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Hibbard's amendment. The result, if not the motive of the agitation against the Union Pacific Road was to affect the stock market.

Mr. SPEER regarded it as a healthy sign, the sensitiveness shown by members in regard to their connection with railroad corporations. It would have been well for the people if that sensitiveness had existed ten years ago. These railroad corporations had thought themselves strong enough to take Congress by the throat and demand obedience to their behests. It could not be denied that they had had in this House, and in the Senate, many members who were more faithful to them than to the people.

Mr. BECK declared that the whole object at the bottom of this agitation was a scheme for the benefit of a continuation of first mortgage bondholders, who would foreclose the mortgage, buy in the road and cheat the government and small bondholders and stockholders.

Mr. KERR, in answer to Mr. Beck, denied that the first mortgage bondholders could foreclose their mortgage and sell out the whole property of the companies. Congress had reserved to it self complete power over those roads, and the bonds had been issued and purchased subject to that reservation.

Mr. BECK repeated his apprehension that no one these Pacific Railroad Companies for sixteen million dollars interest due to the government would be to drive them into bankruptcy and throw the roads into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders. That was the difficulty which he wanted to avoid.

Mr. KIMBALL, of Nevada, supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment. He had struggled against the extortions and oppressions practiced by the Central Pacific Railroad companies.

Mr. GARFIELD desired the House to act so as to on one hand not to destroy these great corporations, and on the other hand not to make them oppressive on the rights of the people. Ten years ago both parties in this House were vieing with each other to see which should most earnestly advocate the building of the Pacific Railroad. He hoped that both political parties would now vie with each other in seeing that perfect justice was done to the companies as well as to the people.

Messrs. HOLMAN and WOOD denied that the Democratic members had sustained the act of 1864.

Mr. WHEELER remarked, in response to Mr. Williard, that the Pacific Railroad Companies had until 1876 to complete their roads.

The discussion having closed, the committee proceeded to vote. The question was taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment. It was rejected —46 to 91.

Mr. DUNAN moved to strike out of Mr. Hibbard's amendment all after the word "repealed," so as simply to confine it to the army appropriation bill of 1871. Adopted—86 to 76.

Mr. Hibbard's amendment as amended was adopted without division. It reads: "That the ninth section of the army appropriation bill, approved March 3d, 1871, is hereby repealed."

Mr. MERRIAM moved as an amendment that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid on account of moneys siezed from the so-called Confederate States. After a short discussion the amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

After some contest over the question of raising the salaries of clerks and employees in the House, the House, without coming to a final vote on the question, or on the Pacific Railroad question, or any of the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Gasometer—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

HARTFORD, Ct., January 14.—At South Yeastonbury this forenoon a gang of workmen were engaged in cutting out the gasometer attached to Post's cotton mill, which had become ice-bound. One of them using a pick, cut a hole through the shell of the apparatus, and another laborer, out of curiosity to see how the inside looked, put in a lighted match, and a tremendous explosion occurred. It was supposed that all the gas had been let out through an escape which had been left open. The gas maker, Mr. Quirk, was instantly killed. Welsh, an employee, had both legs broken, and four others were more or less burnt.

A Woman and Two Children Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—While John Forley, with his wife and two children in a wagon was approaching the bridge crossing the Moiamee river in Jefferson county, a few days ago, the team took fright, dashed down the river bank and out on the ice, which broke, and Mrs. Foley and children and team were carried down the swollen stream and drowned.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

Story of Disaster on Lake Superior.

Loss of the Schooner William O. Brown—Portion of the Crew Cast on an Uninhabited Island—Saved in an Open Boat.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, December 28, 1872.

Among the rest of the disasters resulting from the gale of the 27th ult., it is now ascertained that four vessels are a total loss. Of the crews of two of them not a man is left to tell the tale of when or how they perished. One has not been heard from, and has undoubtedly gone down with all on board; while of the remaining one we have the sad tale as told us by the survivors who have just reached here, and I give it to you as follows: The schooner William O. Brown left Duluth on the 23d of November, and had a good run, and everything bid fair for a speedy trip to the end of Lake Superior, when about midnight of the 26th the barometer had a sudden fall, and there were indications of a storm, the wind blowing fresh from the south east. They at once reefed the mainsail preparatory for the expected blow. By 2 A. M. of the 27th they made an effort to reef the foresail but failed in consequence of its being frozen into a solid mass. By 4 A. M. the wind blew a living gale from the northwest and the waves ran mountains high, while the vessel labored heavily, being submerged the greater portion of the time. About this time the fore boom iiffs were carried away, and it then struck the center board, which made a large hole in the center board box, through which the water rushed rapidly, and the vessel began to fill. The holes were closed partially with blankets and oakum, and the pumps being frozen up, a hole was cut through the cabin for the wheat and they commenced throwing out wheat with buckets. The sea kept rushing over the vessel, which was now settling rapidly, and at the mercy of the waves; and it became evident that she could not live a great while, yet every effort was made to keep her before the sea.

At 7 A. M. the steward asked the Captain what he thought would become of them, and if he knew his whereabouts, when the Captain said they must be near the Canada shore, which they might strike at any minute. The Captain went to the cabin and got his pocket book and put it in his bosom.

At 9 A. M. they saw land a short distance off, and all hands stopped bailing and came on deck with the exception of the second mate, who was so benumbed that he could not get out. They had scarcely got out when she struck a reef of rocks. As she struck, a sea washed over her and carried away both masts and the yawl, washed the Captain, first mate and two seamen overboard, and stove in the vessel's bows. Three men were now left, and they worked their way to the cabin, where they found the dead body of the second mate floating about. Finding that the mainmast had fallen on shore, and almost touching it, they crawled out to the mast and then jumped ashore on a small island, where they found a fisherman's hut, which was unfortunately uninhabited.

Without fire or comfortable clothing or anything to eat, and thus cast on a shore where it was very evident they could get no relief, and almost disheartened, they gathered together and saw that the vessel had broken up and drifted so near the bank that they could step on board. They went on board and got some matches, but finding them wet and useless, they had to resort to other means to get up a fire or procure food. Finally the cook in the steward's satchel and found in it a dry shirt, a revolver and cartridges. They tore up the shirt, took some of the powder out of the cartridges and rubbed it in the cloth so that the contents of the revolver through it, when to their great joy it took fire and from that they kindled a fire in a box, fearing that the vessel would go to pieces, they went on shore on the main land and kindled a fire and remained there until the next day, when they were about starving, when the cook found some meat which they brought ashore with some wheat, and on this they subsisted until the 30th, when, finding that the sea had subsided, they constructed a raft and went to the island, where the bottom of the yawl had lodged and brought it out and spent several days in repairing it by Gum and such stuff they got by burning up tables and other articles.

Here they were, on a shore of which they knew nothing, the weather extremely cold, the snow deep and neither of them inured to the hardships of life in the woods. To walk to a place where food could be eated for was out of the question; to remain here longer was starvation; and their boat was a frail dependence on an open lake, but it was the only thing left for them to do, for to remain was death, and there might be a hope that their boat might carry them to a settlement. They went to the island and took out the body of the second mate on the Captain's bed, and stepped into the boat on the morning of the 31st, not knowing whether to go they knew not whither. Coasting along all day, they nearly perished with the cold, and were about ready to give up, when to their unbounded joy they saw the light of a light, which stimulated them to new life. They pulled away, and landed at a saw mill on Bat-chewanna Bay, about twenty miles from the wreck. The place is called and known well as Mamance, near Mica Bay, on the Canada shore. The poor fellows reached here to day in a sorry condition, but were well cared for at Batchenand.

The William C. Brown was owned at Chicago and was loaded with wheat. Her crew consisted of the following: Captain Quirk, lost; first mate, John Hanson, lost; second mate, George Manning, lost; steward, Jurgen Alberts, saved; seamen, Malcolm McLeod, saved; John Brown, saved; Mr. Sullivan, saved; only knew as Albert, lost; Henry Edwards, lost. Henry Edwards was from somewhere below Pittsburgh, and has a family living, and has just gone him from his employer, and has also money deposited in the Farmers' Bank of Chicago. My informant does not know exactly where his home was, but thinks somewhere in Ohio on the Ohio river and close by the Pennsylvania line. He was about nineteen years old. I see by the COMMERCIAL that on the day of the great storm cautionary signals were ordered for Lake Superior, showing "Old Probabilities" smelt the coming storm.

A. P. H.

IRON AND PEAT IN MICHIGAN.

Peat Deposits—Bog Iron Ore in the Upper Peninsula.

Dr. C. Rominger, State Geologist of Michigan, in his report to the Legislature, furnishes much interesting information as to deposits of peat and iron ore in that State. In the marshy meadow lands of the Peninsula an abundance of peat is stored away for future use, and is in constant process of formation. The large demand for fuel in the production of iron has already induced a company in the iron district of Marquette to make use of the peat, and, as it appears, with satisfactory results. Inexhaustible deposits of iron ore are said to exist in the western tributaries of the Manistique and Taquamenon rivers. Nearly all the springs contain small quantities of iron in solution, which they deposit, if by escape of carbonic acid, or by other chemical action, the solvent power of the water from the iron should fail. The waters of all the rivers of the Peninsula are freed from this iron when they hold in solution, by passing through the extended swamp, from which the rivers originate, and the small continuous secretion of particles in these spots, gradually increases to masses of such extent as to constitute valuable ores for the manufacture of iron. Such large deposits are, however, of rare occurrance. Usually we find the surface coated with a crust of ochraceous mud, or superficial sand is infiltrated and sometimes cemented into a hard sandstone band by the same ferruginous matter, or concretiary lumps and nodules of a purer hard ore are sprinkled thinly over the ground, and frequently adhere to the roots of fallen trees. Spots of this kind, noticed by the wood-men and the surveyors have been carefully indicated in the maps, and seem to show that the whole center of the Peninsula is carpeted with bog iron ore; but the quantity of the ore here alone determines its value, and not its quality. Only in a few places the ore deposits are important enough to give favorable hopes for mining operations. One of the largest deposits of bog iron ore is found on the head waters of the Taquamenon. Here, between the headwaters of Two Hearted river and the west branches of the Taquamenon, a swampy, high plateau, almost treeless, spreads out, the greater part of which is almost entirely devoid of any trace of ore. On the southeast margin, however, is a grassy marsh about sixty acres in extent, over which bog iron ore of great purity is dispersed in irregular patches. The greatest observed thickness was fifteen inches, dwindling down to two inches, and with an average of six inches. The danger is of opinion that, owing to the remoteness of these places, and the easy exhaustibility of the deposits, little present benefit can be derived from these mineral stores.

THE tendency toward technical instruction is rapidly growing in Germany. Very successful are their schools for printers, in which the pupil is taught not only theory and practice of printing but a knowledge of other languages and of the types of the languages which he may be apt to meet in the exercise of his trade. Beside these schools, there has lately been established at Leipsic one for booksellers. Three years' study is enjoined by the course, which takes in both the literary and commercial phases of the business. The studies prescribed are numerous and comprehensive. There are the ancient and modern languages, natural sciences, mathematics, the science of commerce, geography, drawing, writing, bibliography, booksellers' technical information and business management, history, statistics, æsthetics, debate, elocution, and the types and written characters of all languages. With acquirements like these, the bookselling trade will be not merely a trade, but a most worthy and dignified profession. Nothing could be more hopeful and liberalizing in all directions than such accurate technical education.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of the Treasury.

The Postal Appropriation

The Syndicate Further Considered.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED.

The Kansas Bribery Expose.

Credit Mobilier Developments.

OAKES AMES'S CONSCIENCE FUND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1873.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Hooper, for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, was prepared by the chief clerk of that Department, and contains several important provisions. All the salaries of the prominent officers are largely increased, that of the Secretary to fifteen thousand dollars, of Assistant and Treasurer to seven thousand five hundred, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller and Auditors to six thousand, and clerks, generally of the new class, at twenty-four hundred dollars each. The bill also directs the President to apportion, on the first of July next, all the offices, clerkships and other employments in the Executive Departments in Washington, in accordance with the representation of States and Territories in Congress, and establishes a board of three Civil Service Examiners at an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, who are to make out, after examination and investigation, a civil service list, consisting of one person from each Congressional district, one from each Territory and two from each State at large, from whom all appointments to fill vacancies shall be made during the ensuing year. In its general features the bill gives authority and sanction of law to the rules and regulations framed and put in force a year since by the Civil Service Advisory Board. It is now before the House Committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service, with very doubtful chances of success.

The Postal Appropriation Bill,

which Mr. Palmer would have reported to-day, had he got opportunity, covers, as finally completed, $32,503,767. The only matter in it which is expected will cause debate is the item of half a million dollars for compensation to railroad companies for carrying mails.

The Proposed Syndicate.

Levi P. Morton, a well known banker of New York, made a statement of his views on the proposed syndicate, before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, which, though brief, was in the main favorable to this method as the best practicable way of disposing of the bonds. Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, Mr. Morton stated that he was not in the former syndicate but expected to be in the next.

Babcock's Fire Extinguisher Patent.

Eighteen lawyers representing parties in nearly every prominent city in the country, appeared before the Senate Committee on Patents this morning to oppose the extension of the Babcock fire extinguisher patent, made under the application of the Graham heirs for the revival of an old patent of 1837. The committee listened to the arguments of counsel, and inviting the lawyers to refire held a consultation, which resulted in the unanimous rejection of the application. After which the counsel were told that their services would be not further required. The committee made an adverse report this afternoon on the bill, which was placed on the calendar.

Postal Code Construction.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads passed this morning a joint resolution, which will be offered to the House at an early day, declaratory of the two sections of the postal code under which double postage is now collected, and reenacting the act which has been the cause of so much complaint. The substance of the resolution is in the following words: "That where one full rate of postage has been paid, or is required by law, on mail matter in said section mentioned, such mail matter shall be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid additional rate, collected or collectible; and no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made."

The Kansas Bribery Expose.

In the Caldwell investigation to-day a Democratic member of the Legislature testified that both the friends of Caldwell and those of Sidney Clark tried to buy his vote. The Caldwell side first offered two thousand dollars cash. The Clark side then agreed to pay this if he would vote for Caldwell. Caldwell paid it to Mamance, near Mica Bay, on the Canada shore. The poor fellows reached here to day in a sorry condition, but were well cared for at Batchenand.

The William C. Brown was owned at Chicago and was loaded with wheat. Her crew consisted of the following: Captain Quirk, lost; first mate, John Hanson, lost; second mate, George Manning, lost; steward, Jurgen Alberts, saved; seamen, Malcolm McLeod, saved; John Brown, saved; Mr. Sullivan, saved; only knew as Albert, lost; Henry Edwards, lost. Henry Edwards was from somewhere below Pittsburgh, and has a family living, and has just gone him from his employer, and has also money deposited in the Farmers' Bank of Chicago. My informant does not know exactly where his home was, but thinks somewhere in Ohio on the Ohio river and close by the Pennsylvania line. He was about nineteen years old. I see by the COMMERCIAL that on the day of the great storm cautionary signals were ordered for Lake Superior, showing "Old Probabilities" smelt the coming storm.

Credit Mobilier Developments.

Gen. Garfield appeared with a written statement before the Credit Mobilier Committee this morning and denied ever receiving either stock or dividends from Mr. Ames, though the latter offered to let him have ten shares. Mr. Ames, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, brought a portion of the books of the company, and the chief examination was directed towards the shares of Neilson, son-in-law of Jas. Brooks. The stock book showed under the account of Oakes Ames, two hundred and forty-three shares held as trustee, three of twenty, thirteen of ten, and one of three. Besides Hamm, the Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, H. C. Crane, and Thomas Durant's clerk, Mr. Clark, latter testified that he sold one hundred of his own shares to James Brooks in person, and that Neilson was not known in the matter at all. The transaction being entirely with Mr. Brooks. Mr. Crane testified that as attorney for Durant he received from Mr. Brooks his check for seven thousand dollars and that for this he transferred from Durant to Neilson one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock. The accrued earnings in the shape of two hundred shares of the Union Pacific road, and five one thousand first mortgage bonds. It also appeared that Durant had never received the additional shares he was entitled to, so that Neilson was not entitled to fifty additional, but that this issue was ordered in the meeting of the officers of the company. This document has, however, disappeared. The stock was worth two hundred when the shares Ames were converted into cash.

The Wilson Committee is in session to-night, examining Hamm and Brooks and the records of the Credit Mobilier. These books are not complete, but Durant has full and accurate transcripts.

Oakes Ame Conscience Fund.

Mr. Oakes Ames received this afternoon through the postoffice of the House four hundred dollars in bank notes, without any explanation whatever. He calls it the first contribution to his conscience fund.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1873.

WAR CLAIMS FAVORABLY CONSIDERED.

The House Committee on Claims to-day agreed to the Senate bill appropriating something like $270,000 for the relief of Loudon county, Virginia, claimants, whose property, principally live stock, was taken by orders of Gen. Sheridan, sold, and the proceeds conveyed into the Treasury. They also agreed to the bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, paying for the property used and occupied by the United States army.

BOUTWELL'S ISSUE OF GREENBACKS—REPORT OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Finance to-day reported to the Senate, in obedience to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has power under existing laws to issue United States notes in lieu of the $44,000,000 notes retired and canceled, under the act of April 12, 1866."

From a review of the several acts relating to United States notes, the committee conclude that "the intent and legal effect of these acts, when fairly construed, is to reduce the maximum of legal tender notes to $356,000,000. No one appears to have asserted that the Secretary had power to increase that sum. The care with which the maximum was always presented indicates the intention of Congress to preserve one. The only contingency of excess was to meet a temporary loan, and by the act of April, 1869, the temporary loan was founded. The circumstances under which this issue of five millions was made were such as to warrant the belief that it was its exercise, if, as was honestly and confidently claimed by the oVcer who made the issue, he had legal authority to make it. It was his plain duty to exercise every power he possessed to protect the public in the emergency stated, and the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Assistant Secretary acted according to what he conceived to be the legal power and public duty. But believing that under the law he could not issue legal tender notes in excess of $356,000,000, they must regard the precedent as a bad one. Such power, if given, would be by clear and unambiguous language, and should not be left to be inferred by subtle reasonings or depend upon the pressure of interested parties or the changing views of public policy. In all questions of construction as to the extent of power conferred by law in matters which affect public credit or public securities, a reasonable doubt ought to the grant of power should be held to exclude it.

After carefully viewing the subject the committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power to issue United States notes in excess of the $356,000,000 outstanding when the act of February 4th, 1868, took effect, but he may replace with new notes all mutilated or defaced notes, and within the limits of $3.6,000,000 may exchange or replace new notes for old ones.

Senators Wright and Ferry, of Michigan, dissent from this report, but have not submitted their views.

THE NORTHWEST STORM.

Further Particulars of the Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 14.—The Chicago *Times'* special from St. Paul to-night says: reports received to-day increase the number of deaths by the late storm. In the vicinity of Lake Hindy fourteen dead bodies have been found, between Fort Ridgway and Beaver Falls six children on the way to school were frozen to death. A dispatch from Fergus Falls says seven more bodies were found there, and estimates the number of victims within a radius of twenty-five miles at fifty. Among the most terrible incidents is that of a man who went for the doctor to attend his wife and was frozen to death on the way home. The doctor reached the house and found the woman had given birth to a child, and both were frozen to death. A gentleman who has experience of storms estimates the loss of life and property greater than that caused by the famous Sioux massacre of 1862. The storm here at midnight is still raging furiously.

The Wharton-Van Ness Poisoning Trial in Progress.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—The jury in the Wharton case was completed to-day, and the trial commenced. Van Ness was examined at length, detailing minutely all the circumstances as to having taken wine and ale and other beverages at the Wharton house, which were offered and pressed on witness by the prisoner, and after partaking of which witness said he was seized with giddiness and made ill. The cross-examination was commenced, soon after which the Court adjourned.

Strike of Tuscarawas Coal Miners Threatened.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAWRENCE, OHIO, January 14, 1873.

The operators of the mines in Tuscarawas valley have decided on a reduction of twenty cents per ton. The miners are willing to take a ten cent reduction, and if the latter proposition is not accepted, will strike on Monday next. This will stop all the mines in Ohio, and throw thousands out of employment. The operators express a determination to stand firm.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Proceedings—Proposed Amendments to State Laws.

At Monday's session of the Constitutional Convention, sitting in Philadelphia, amendments were proposed and appropriately referred as follows:

Mr. Beebe presented a petition from the citizens of Venango county, asking for the insertion of a local option clause in the Constitution. Referred.

Mr. Lawrence presented a similar petition from the people of Washington county.

By John M. Purviance—An article to the effect that no person who shall hereafter be eligible to any office created under this Constitution, or where the tenure and mode of holding such office shall be changed, shall be changed from appointment by the Governor to election by the qualified voters of the State: Provided, that this amendment shall only apply to the first election to be held after the adoption of this Constitution.

By J. P. Wetherill—That the Councils of any city over two hundred thousand inhabitants, with a view to the more certain prevention of abuses that may occur by the dereliction of duty of any officer elected by them, or under their control, or of any member of the Board for this purpose, or of the same, may have power in any investigation thereof to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of their books and papers as may be necessary to prove the truth or falsity of the charge made. The wilful making of a false oath by the witness in such investigation to be deemed perjury, and punishable by the courts of law, which has been the cause of so much complaint. The substance of the resolution is in the following words: "That where one full rate of postage has been paid, or is required by law, on mail matter in said section mentioned, such mail matter shall be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid additional rate, collected or collectible; and no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made."

The Kansas Bribery Expose.

In the Caldwell investigation to-day a Democratic member of the Legislature testified that both the friends of Caldwell and those of Sidney Clark tried to buy his vote. The Caldwell side first offered two thousand dollars cash. The Clark side then agreed to pay this if he would vote for Caldwell. Caldwell paid it to Mamance, near Mica Bay, on the Canada shore. The poor fellows reached here to day in a sorry condition, but were well cared for at Batchenand.

The William C. Brown was owned at Chicago and was loaded with wheat. Her crew consisted of the following: Captain Quirk, lost; first mate, John Hanson, lost; second mate, George Manning, lost; steward, Jurgen Alberts, saved; seamen, Malcolm McLeod, saved; John Brown, saved; Mr. Sullivan, saved; only knew as Albert, lost; Henry Edwards, lost. Henry Edwards was from somewhere below Pittsburgh, and has a family living, and has just gone him from his employer, and has also money deposited in the Farmers' Bank of Chicago. My informant does not know exactly where his home was, but thinks somewhere in Ohio on the Ohio river and close by the Pennsylvania line. He was about nineteen years old. I see by the COMMERCIAL that on the day of the great storm cautionary signals were ordered for Lake Superior, showing "Old Probabilities" smelt the coming storm.

A. P. H.

IRON AND PEAT IN MICHIGAN.

Peat Deposits—Bog Iron Ore in the Upper Peninsula.

Dr. C. Rominger, State Geologist of Michigan, in his report to the Legislature, furnishes much interesting information as to deposits of peat and iron ore in that State. In the marshy meadow lands of the Pe

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

FRANK BLAIR may now be characterized as the man without a party. Spurned by those whom he betrayed, and repudiated by those who since his perfidy have used him as a tool, he can now, in his humiliating defeat, reflect at his leisure upon the knotty problem which has so long puzzled the brains of the casuists, as to whether a trickster is the more knave or fool.

EVERY accused person is entitled to the presumption of innocence, and hence we have no desire to prejudge the case of United States Senator CALDWELL. It must, however, be admitted that much of the evidence adduced against him is so direct and circumstantial in character as hardly to leave a reasonable doubt of the truth of the charges alleged. Should he be unable to disprove them, or to break their damaging force, the Senate will in all likelihood declare him to be disqualified from holding a seat among honorable members.

THE Water Commissioners, in their annual report to Councils, state that they have expended $369,770 12 out of the $1,000,000 of bonds sold by them. They ask Councils to procure the necessary legislation to enable them to issue additional bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, which it is estimated will complete the work. Mr. BURGWIN was re-elected a member of the Commission on the part of Select Council, and Mr. H. M. ROLFE of the Twenty-ninth ward, was chosen from the Common Council to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. BEYMER.

THE New York *World* boasts that nearly all the candidates recently elected to prominent offices in that State by the Republican party are men of Democratic antecedents; the names of GOVERNOR DIX, Mayor HAVEMEYER, Congressman TREMAINE and others being cited by way of example. In what manner this fact should conduce to the gratification of the *World* puzzles us to tell; because, if it shows that the Republican party has drawn some of its best elements from Democratic sources, it also proves that the worst elements of the latter organization remain exactly where they were. That paper has not changed its political complexion, has it?

THE *State Journal* calls for a general increase in the pay of the State Judiciary, upon the ground that the present salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court is simply asking men of high professional qualifications to give up their time and talents to the people for a pittance; while the pay of a President Judge in a district is poorer, in nearly all cases, than what is made by a court clerk in fees. There is a good deal of truth in this. We justly pride ourselves on the high character of our courts and judges; but we do not pay the latter according to their value. Whatever arguments may be urged in favor of increasing the salary of the Governor, apply with equal force to the Judiciary; and it is to be hoped that, if the former proposition is carried, the latter may not fail.

WE do not agree with the Washington *Chronicle* that the Credit Mobilier investigation is "of doubtful practical utility." The question is not so much whether it was right or wrong for members of Congress to subscribe and own stock in the company, as to where the money paid by the government ultimately went, and whether any of it is to be gotten back? The latest disclosures show that large sums of money thus advanced were, to say the least, disbursed in a most extraordinary manner, and one certainly not intended by Congress in the passage of the act. The chief object now is to ascertain what the Union Pacific Railroad Company did with its corporate funds, *in order to enable the government to* collect the unpaid interest on the bonds loaned to the company to aid in the construction of the road, and we suspect the *Chronicle* will find it somewhat difficult to convince the people that this is a matter of "doubtful practical utility."

THE extraordinary advance in the price of iron ore at St. Louis and Cleveland has been the occasion for calling a meeting of iron manufacturers, to be held in this city to-day, to take into consideration the question of a supply of ores for 1873. The Iron Mountain Company have issued a circular advancing their rates nearly one hundred per cent., and there is a corresponding advance demanded for Lake Superior ores. The manufacturers regard these demands as exorbitant, and will meet for the purpose of consulting as to whether the future prospects of the trade will warrant the payment of these prices. The development of our mines of native ores will probably now engage the attention of the furnace owners, as a means to check the rapacity of the mining companies; and should this plan be determined upon, we shall not only witness the utilization of the ores now lying within our reach hereabouts, but the discovery of many new mines in all parts of the country.

AS WAS to have been expected, Senator AMES's bill for the reorganization of the army by providing that all branches of the army service shall be opened to all citizens without regard to race or color, is bitterly denounced by a considerable portion of the opposition press, as an attempt to drive white soldiers out of the army, that it may the more easily be turned into a mere radical machine for the furtherance of the despotic aims of those "who are marching with steady stride across the ruins of constitutional liberty." The effect of the bill would be simply to give to colored aspirants the same opportunities for promotion in the thirty-six white regiments which they now possess in the four colored regiments; and the proposition is only the logical sequence of the admission of colored cadets into the West Point Academy. But then these papers always have had an aversion to colored troops, ever since those scarlet days of sacrifice wherein our black braves "fought nobly." Their present irrascibility is, therefore, readily accounted for.

THE monetary stringency appears to be slowly weakening its hold in the West as well as in the East, although one of the circumstances that is helping to make money easier in New York is, temporarily, producing an opposite effect in the West—namely, the unusual flow of currency from that quarter to the East. This, of course, is the effect of the late blockade in the movement of hogs, cattle and products to the Atlantic seaboard. If the transportation facilities had been sufficient to move the property that has been offered during the last two weeks, money would be comparatively easy in the West now. This condition of affairs is, of course, only temporary. The railroads will probably be able to furnish greater accommodation before long, but, until they do, the ease in money that was expected to take place in this month will not be fully experienced. The advent of milder weather will, however, facilitate the movement of stock and products in the country, and, if the railroads can carry the freight, the West will realize on what it has to sell, and money will become easy.

FOR THE value of invincible prejudice as a Democratic political force, see the Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday, in which, in an article on "The Negro Element," that once old Bourbon journal runs the savagest kind of a muck against emancipation, enfranchisement, reconstruction, and the entire practice and policy of the Government with respect to the liberated race; declaring "the whole thing"—meaning, of course, the processes whereby the rebellion was throttled to death and the integrity and perpetuity of the nation assured—to be "a miserable failure." Well, well. "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will cling to it still." A Democratic State Convention is to be held in Delaware to-morrow, for the purpose, according to the call, of organizing "a white man's party to oppose negro equality in every place, and, with like organizations of white men's parties in every other late slave State, to fight against the so-called fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to the end. It is to be hoped that in this fact our neighbor may find a balm and soothing for its sorely lacerated feelings. For fellowship in distress is always comforting.

NOT unfrequently men's fig leaves betray them. The quickest susceptibility to vicious impressions is sometimes cloaked under the severest form of verbal austerity. It is the presence of the torch which makes the powder magazine dangerous. There is a paper in Philadelphia—anti-Pennsylvanian in nearly everything except the place of its publication—to which these observations would seem to apply with particular force. It appears never to be so happy as when indulging in slurs and sneers at the great Commonwealth from which it draws suck, and it sometimes even goes out of its way to seek occasion for the voidance of its spleen. Thus, referring to the fact that the Legislature of New Jersey was to have assembled yesterday, it says:

> "Like the law-makers of Pennsylvania, those of New Jersey are noted for their susceptibility to the influences of corporations and politicians. Still their state is very far removed from the condition we have reached in Pennsylvania."

Nothing is so easy as cant. That there are corrupt politicians, just as there are dishonest merchants and pliable editors, nobody questions. Pennsylvania has doubtless her share of them, in common with other States; nor is it unlikely that some may have crept into the Legislature. Perhaps, indeed, the paper from which we quote has helped to contribute to their election. But when it intimates that the law makers of this State are, as a body, less honorable and upright than those of other Commonwealths, it states that which is alike unjust and untrue. If this superfluous critic can single out any member of the Legislature whom it specifically knows to be "noted for susceptibility" to bribery—for that is the plain English of its sleek euphemism—let it say so squarely, and have done with the matter. Else let it hold its peace. As it is, in gratuitously disparaging the representatives of the people that paper simply insults the conscience and intelligence of those who elected them. And there has been too much of this business.

AMERICAN MANNERS IN FRANCE.

France is perhaps the only civilized country in which the theater still retains all of its former importance, and where, consequently, it still performs an influential part in creating and moulding public opinion. All, or nearly all, Parisians not decidedly devout, even the most austere statesmen as well as the most frivolous members of society, indulge in the amusement, and a successful piece presented at one of the respectable theaters at once becomes a subject of universal interest, and makes upon the minds of the spectators as deep an impression as any of which the peculiar nationality is susceptible. In no other way can new ideas be so successfully diffused, or old ideas so potently recommended to popular favor; in no other way can satire on an article be directed with such splendid effect either against principles which he wishes to render odious or contemptible. It is, therefore, no wonder that what the French call a "sensation" has lately been produced among the American colonists in Paris by the report that M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, the most brilliant dramatic writer of the day, had selected American manners as the subject of a comedy. And the sensation was not diminished by the appearance of an "anticipated analysis" of the piece in the *Figaro* newspaper.

The name of the piece is *l'Oncle Sam*, and the first act opens in one of those beautiful steamers which ply between New York and Chicago! SAMUEL TAPPLEBOT and his niece, SARAH, are passengers on the boat. SAM is, it seems, the "living personification of the free American citizen," and his representative career is sketched in Mr. SARDOU's most effective manner. He began business as a seller of lucifer matches when he was twelve years old, and at twenty he had become a manufacturer of blacking. His commercial fortunes took their start in speculation in sugar, suffered decline from chocolate, rose again on a basis of cotton goods, became lirm in oil, and finally established, and colossal on a foundation of guano. In a word, this representative American merchant is "animated capital," whatever he touches is changed into gold.

Of course, a delightful Frenchman is one of the principal characters, the Marquis ROBERT DE ROCHEMAURE. In want of something to do, he has become a traveler, and at length arrives in New York, where his title and nationality render him an object of immense interest, especially to the feminine portion of aristocratic society. Miss SARAH TAPPLEBOT, in particular, lays siege to his heart in the most energetic Yankee manner. This person is, in fact, intended to be as perfect a representative of American young ladies as her Uncle SAM is of American gentlemen, and, as portrayed by SARDOU, she will certainly take rank among the most disgusting and contemptible characters in French comedy. She finally succeeds in making the French Marquis marry her without knowing what he is doing, by conducting him into the presence of his uncle ZEDEKIAH, a preacher, who contrives before the necessary witnesses, slyly to perform the whole ceremony required by American law. How faithful the portrait is to nature appears in a scene in which Miss SARAH strictly catechizes her lover about his wealth, wherein it consists, his investments, etc.; the object of the author evidently being to illustrate the young American lady's knowledge of finance as well as her habits of forethought.

One of the American characters in the piece is an able editor named ELLIOTT, who splendidly exemplifies the virtue of a newspaper puff for the benefit of his friend, a French violinist, who figures in the play. Poor BIJOU, though an admirable performer on the violin, meets with no favor from the American public, and he is naturally led to speak very irreverently of Yankee musical taste. But ELLIOTT tells him not to be discouraged, and promises him a better audience at his next concert. And sure enough, the house is full and crazy with enthusiasm. Better still, BIJOU is at once engaged for twenty concerts at a thousand dollars each. His disgust, however, is intense and inexpressible when he finds that neither the audience, nor the profitable engagement, nor the enthusiasm has been called forth by his musical talent, but by a statement which his editorial friend had published concerning his fiddle-bow. When traveling in the Indian country, so ran the puff, the party to which M. BIJOU belonged had been attacked by the Flat-Feet. All his companions fled before the tomahawk of the savages, but BIJOU "with a fury entirely French" seized his violin case and with a single blow laid the chief of the Flat-Feet dead on the ground. Alas, the case was broken and the bow deprived of its hairs! The violin alone, a STRADIVARIUS, had received no injury. M. BIJOU, in despair, was contemplating his bow and the carcass of his enemy, when a sublime inspiration occurred to him. He nimbly scalped the Indian with his bowie knife and detached from the skull the long bunch of hair which was its ornament. This bunch of hair attached to the bow and well rubbed with rosin, imparts to the violin accents almost human; indeed, one would swear at times that *the soul of the Flat-Foot is groaning under the pressure of his own hair.*

The story is better as a story than as a grateful recognition of the enthusiasm with which M. PAULUS and his band were received in the United States. The last sentence in SARDOU's comedy is the remark that it is well for the Frenchman to travel in foreign parts, as it teaches him to love France. It is, no doubt, a pity that it does not oftener teach him some other lessons. The author of the piece, however, has never been in this country, and has not even studied its manners and customs in books. In the published analysis to which we have referred his utter ignorance of the subject is so apparent that even the most common American faults and eccentricities are not hit off with any point or probability. But the purpose to hold up American character and habits to hatred and contempt is so manifest that the *Figaro* newspaper thinks it likely that Mr. WASHBURNE may interfere to arrest the representations of a wrok in which his compatriots are so rudely handled. It would be strange, indeed, if Mr. WASHBURNE did anything so foolish, and though some of the American residents of Paris may find it rather unpleasant, the performance may after all do some of them good. The most annoying thing about it will, of course, be the circumstance that a large proportion even of the intelligent Parisian spectators of the representation are so ignorant of the world outside of France as to be incapable of perceiving the purely fictitious and for the most part baseless character of its portraiture.

THE MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the KOUNTZ case, published yesterday, created considerable interest, especially among members of the bar. The case was one of those numerous suits for damages for breach of contract, growing out of the so-called "oil combination" of 1869. KOUNTZ had contracted, in June, 1869, to deliver to KIRKPATRICK & LYON a certain quantity of oil, at a stipulated price, at any time between the date of the agreement and the close of the year. The price of oil advanced rapidly, reaching its highest figure on the last day of the year. KOUNTZ did not deliver the oil, and suit was brought to recover the difference between the contract price and the price at the date of the expiration of the contract. He defended mainly on the ground that there had been an illegal combination to put up the price of oil, the plaintiffs themselves being members of the combination. The lower court adhered to the old doctrine which had prevailed in Pennsylvania, as to the measure of damages, and instructed the jury that the proper standard was the difference between the contract price and the market value, at the time and place of delivery. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and a verdict was taken up for review. The Supreme Court was taken up on which reference has been made, takes a new departure in regard to the measure of damages, since "this case raises the novel and extraordinary question between the true and market value of the article and a stimulated market price created by artificial and fraudulent practices." It is now held that "what is called the market price, or the quotations of the article for a given day, is not always the only evidence of actual value; but that the true value may be drawn from other sources, when it is shown that the price for the particular day had been unnaturally inflated." This opens a wide door, and unsettles what has heretofore been regarded as a very safe rule. "Illegal combination" can be set up as a defense in other than oil transactions, and the difficulty will be in determinations, and the jury may travel in search of inquiring how far juries may travel in search of information as to the extent of the "unnatural infection," as an element in arriving at the actual value of a commodity. In other words, in ascertaining what the market value should have been, rather than what it was, on a given day.

It is true that "gambling in oil" has become a great evil and ought to be checked. It should be borne in mind, however, that it takes two parties to make these contracts, and that the party who plays his cards and looses should not have any legal advantage over the winner. If the new rule laid down by the Supreme Court could be applied solely for the protection of *bona fide* dealers, it would be free from objection; but if it is to be used to help the "bulls" to-day and the "bears" to-morrow, just as the necessities of the one or the other may require, it will be no improvement on the present method. The decision in the KOUNTZ case is now the law of Pennsylvania, but it is lacking somewhat in weight from the fact that Judges WILLIAMS and SHARSWOOD dissent on the important question as to the measure of damages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain, celebrated in story and poetry, has at last found a biographer in John S. C. Abbott, to whom Napoleon the First and Frederic the Great are so much indebted for their fame among the young American generations. Whatever merit may be found with Mr. Abbott as a biographer, no one will deny him the credit of being able to select details skillfully with reference to picturesque effect and to tell a story in an entertaining manner. These merits are plainly manifest in his life of Miles Standish, and the subject affords slight, if any opportunity for the exhibition of the less favorable features of Mr. Abbott's art and genius. We need hardly inform even readers born west of the Hudson that a life of Miles Standish may be made a hook or thread on which to hang a vast deal of most interesting and important American history. Mr. Abbott has thus used the "Captain." Dodd & Meade, New York. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

When mentioning the preceding volume we ought to have said that it is one of a series entitled *American Pioneers and Patriots*. And a quite valuable as well as interesting collection of books it promises to be. The second volume issued is also by the same well-known man of letters, John S. C. Abbott; it gives an account of the life and adventures of *Daniel Boone, the Pioneer of Kentucky*. A book on the subject could hardly be dull or wholly void of entertainment, and Mr. Abbott has produced a work which will undoubtedly be the delight of the young men and boys in thousands of households for years to come: while as a narrative of Western pioneer life and as a picture of frontier ways and manners it will be read with pleasure and instruction by all classes. Dodd & Meade, New York. R. S. Davis & Co., 175, Liberty street.

In all the world there is no region, according to the testimony of experienced travelers, fuller of wonderful scenery and natural objects than the Yellowstone, and *Wonders of the Yellowstone*, the title of the lately published addition to "The Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure," is at once appropriate and attractive. Though at present the country described is accessible only to those who court weariness, perils and adventures, in a few months more this will no longer be the case, as the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will enable even invalids to make the necessary journey. But whether people meditate the excursion or not, they will find the *Wonders of the Yellowstone* a clear and lively account of that "Grand National Park in the Rocky Mountains," concerning which almost every one has heard so much, and, after all, knows so little. Mr. James Richardson is editor of the volume, and in its preparation he has made very skillful use of some three or four lengthened government reports and surveys, which, though containing much matter interesting to the general reader, are yet, on the whole, rather dull readings. The text is abundantly illustrated, and contains "a map showing the location of the Yellowstone National Park and its prospective railroad connection with the Eastern States." Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.

One of the most readable books lately published is *Livingstone and His African Explorations; together with a full Account of the Young, Stanley, and Dawson Search Expeditions, with chapters on Ancient and Modern Nile Discovery; the Central African Slave Trade, etc.* Partly by condensing and partly by selecting and arranging skilfully extracts from Livingstone's many journals and diaries, the great explorer is made to relate his most interesting and important adventures up to the time of his last departure from Europe, and in the same way, the leaders of the expeditions sent out in search of Livingstone tell their own stories. Stanley's letters to the *Herald* are given in full. Adams, Victor & Co., New York.

That observer must be dull, indeed, who never gazes at the moon with a certain curiosity, and longing also to know what may be known about the planet which plays so important a part in terrestrial movements. In *Wonders of the Moon*—a volume translated from the French and "edited with additions by Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, N. Y.," everything, or nearly everything, relating to the moon that can be set forth without the use of mathematics, is told in lucid style. In the book the reader will find whatever he or she may wish to know about the phases of the moon, the topography of the moon, its mountains, hills, valleys, volcanoes, atmosphere, the lunar days and nights, the motions of the moon and the influences of the moon. The book must be welcome to tens of thousands of readers. It is published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Persons interested in chemistry cannot afford to be ignorant of the fact that they may now procure, if they please, the famous *Handbook of Chemical Technology*, by Rudolph Wagner, Ph. D., in an English translation by the celebrated Professor Crookes. F. R. S. The work is translated and edited from the eighth German edition, with extensive additions, and is furnished with three hundred and thirty-six illustrations. Published by Appleton & Co. On sale at the store of R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

THE friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme announce that they intend to press the passage of an act at this session of Congress, to refund the tax collected by the government after the close of the war. They set forth their belief that the law imposing the tax was unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive in its operations; that instead of falling upon consumers, as it was intended to do, it fell essentially upon the producers; and finally, that it was passed when the States afflicted by it were unrepresented. A paper embodying these views has been signed by all the members of the House of Representatives now present from the cotton States, irrespective of politics or color, and it is expected that this will have a powerful effect and give dignity and force to the movement.

THE scandal-mongers of Hudson, N. Y., have no reason to feel proud of one of their recent achievements. A short time ago they put in circulation rumors seriously affecting the character of the Rev. M. Rosenthal, Rabbi of the Jewish church in that place, and a gentleman of spotless character. Mr. R. was made acquainted with the reports against him, and stoutly denied them. The matter so worried him, however, that it brought on an attact of apoplexy, resulting in his death on the 6th inst. The scandalous reports were utterly groundless.

THE proprietor of the American "bar" in Paris recently got into difficulty with the police. The sharp eared guardians of the peace heard the suspicions clicking of ivory chips, and broke into the establishment, catching a small party engaged in playing faro and roulette. The proprietor pleaded that it was not public gaming, but only for the amusement of his friends. The court thought otherwise, however, and hence gave him two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

THE old seal of the commonwealth of Virginia, adopted in 1779, was lost or mislaid at the time of the capture of Richmond in 1865, and a new one was adopted similar in all respects to the old, except that the words "Liberty and Union" were substituted for the historic motto "Sic Semper Tyrannis." But the old seal has since been restored to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the question as to which was legal was submitted to the Legislature, which has just decided in favor of the old seal.

FOR the first time in history the farmers are cutting the speculators with their own weapons. California brokers put up a "corner" on ships, contracting for the carrying capacity of all ships that will touch San Francisco up to the harvest of 1873. Thereupon the farmers, fortified by sales of wheat, have cornered on corn, and oblige the speculators to pay double price for grain wherewith to load their waiting vessels.

THE library of Congress has twice doubled within the last twelve years. In 1860 it contained 63,000 volumes; in 1866, 100,000 volumes, and in 1872, 300,000 volumes. Calculating from this basis the writer believes that in 1900 it will contain 700,000; by 1925, 1,250,000; by 1950, 1,750,000; and by 1975, 2,500,000 volumes.

THE annual review of the river commerce of New York shows that a little over one-third of the entire steam tonnage of the United States is employed on the Western rivers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A gentleman in Richmond attended a theatrical performance on Saturday afternoon, and when going out with the crowd at the close, discovered that he had lost a valuable watch and chain. The natural conclusion was that the property had been taken by a pickpocket. It appears, however, that in the crush to get out of the theater, the chain of the watch became entangled in the fringe of a lady's sacque, and thus both watch and chain were drawn from the owner, and hung to the lady's garment without her knowledge. The time piece was promptly restored.

They have smart thieves out in Milwaukee. One of them adroitly despoiled a lady's cloak of $150 worth of lace while she was in church recently.

The Comptroller of New York city paid out during the four months ending October 28, 1872, $22,494 as counsel fees, etc., in the suits against the Tammany thieves, none of whom were convicted.

There are several Chinese doctors in San Francisco, who drive a thriving practice with the more gullible of our own countrymen. All sorts of abominations are used by them for medicines. Oil made from baked cockroaches is given as a specific for consumption, while the hair from rat tails, burned and pulverized and mixed with syrup, occupies a place in their *materia medica* as a sure cure for rheumatism.

The St. Louis Bolt and Iron Company commenced operations last week. Their manufactory, which is a very extensive one, is located in East St. Louis. They make car and bridge bolts, spikes, rivets, lag-screws, fish-bars and bolts, and bar iron.

Alluding to the invention by a Virginian of a substitute for the "mad stone," which cures hydrophobia and lockjaw, a Richmond paper calls on some one to invent a cure for limber jaws, for the benefit of members of the Legislature. The latter disease, it says, costs the State a great deal of money.

A French savan has been making experiments to supersede borax, which is generally employed in soldering, and the result is that he finds that an excellent flux for soldering iron, and brazing copper and aluminium bronze, is obtained by a mixture of equal parts of cryolit and chloride of barium.

Several young shad have been taken in the Sacramento river, and are considered products of the spawn taken to California by Seth Green in July, 1871.

A large company has just been formed in San Francisco to cultivate and manufacture native tobacco.

In the bottom of the Solomon river, in Kansas, near its confluence with the Smoky, have been discovered springs of coal oil boiling up, and there is great excitement in that section.

A December as pleasant as May has just been enjoyed in England. Acres of primroses and snowdrops were in blossom, and the banks were covered with violets, the furze was in full bloom, and a nest of young thrushes was taken out of a holly tree the week before Christmas.

The London *Athenæum* in a late number announces that henceforward it would discontinue its practice of reviewing the whole of the year's trans-atlantic literature by the lump in the last number of the year; adding that the American authors had come to be too many and important to be treated so summarily without injustice. The long time which it has taken the leading English literary organ to find this out is worthy of some special note.

Much fault is found with the manner in which business is transacted by the Chicago Custom House officials, whose tardiness often results in great inconvenience and loss to merchants.

What shall be done about Chinese slavery in Montana? The Virginia City *Mountaineer* says that nearly all the Chinamen who come to the territory are owned by California speculators, who buy and sell their countrymen like cattle.

By statistical calculation there are 1,554,931 illiterate male adults in the United States, and more than three times that number who think they know something but make a mistake.

The Ohio miners, in the Tuscarawas and Mahoning valleys, are moving to secure, "by wholesome and just laws, the proper protection of life, health, and limb, in the coal mines." They complain of the present law as inefficient.

Certain Icelandic chronicles lately translated by the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, distinctly describe the discovery of Massachusetts, under the title of Vinland, in the year 1002, nearly five centuries before the rest of America was heard of.

The commission which was appointed some time back to investigate the desireableness of the introduction of a gold currency into Holland has reported that it is expedient that a gold currency should be introduced.

The coinage at the San Francisco Branch Mint for the year 1872 amounted to $16,000,000 in gold and $330,000 in silver. A lot of 50,000 in silver dollars was coined for the first time in many years, as an experiment for introduction into China.

There have recently been discovered on the coast of Peru ancient pottery and other manufactured articles, finely wrought, and some of them of gold, beneath a marine deposit of six feet, having trees growing on the surface which were older than the Spanish invasion, which proves that this land must have been submerged beneath the ocean, and again elevated to its former position, since these relics were deposited.

PERSONAL.

The dead body of August Roy, a Scotchman, sixty-eight years of age, was found in the woods near Baltimore a few days ago. Roy was a peculiar man. He had been in the military service of the United States for thirty-five years, serving through the war with Mexico; was with Gen. Walker in the Nicaragua expedition, and took an active part in the late war as a member of a Maryland cavalry regiment. He was a man of education, but always resigned as to his past history. For two years past he had lived in caves and brush heaps in the vicinity of Baltimore.

Grace Greenwood writes to the New York *Times* of Parson Brownlow: "Looking down from my place near the reporter's gallery, I caught sight on a Senatorial desk, of the familiar shake of an ate nuated foot, and, looking again, saw Mr. Brownlow in his seat, still utterly unchanged, after the great change which, several years ago, left him a wreck in all but his keen intellect and inflexible will. There was the same pallid and ragged live face, the same wasted, helpless, and tremulous figure—a figure which the waves of political agitation seem to break against, and pass round, but never move—which seems to have no reality about it, unless it be the power to occupy, till the live man comes. Yet there is something grand in the never-say-die spirit of the grim, old fighting parson of Tennessee."

Death had a "fat take" when he took the late King Kamehameha V., as that royal gentleman was a three hundred pounder.

Miss Alice M. Wellington, who has written several poems of remarkable power and originality, is a teacher of modern languages in the girls' high school in Boston. She has also contributed to the *Christian Register* a series of studies of George Eliot, which, according to Colonel Higginson, are characterized by modesty, penetration, clearness, and discrimination.

Charlotte Cushman received $12,000 in cash for her three weeks' work at McVicker's Theater. She came on a "certainty" of $500 for each performance, and for that sum Mr. McVicker was responsible to no matter whether he took it in at the box office or not. He did take it in, however, and something to spare for himself. Miss Cushman's was, financially, the most successful dramatic engagement ever played in Chicago. But it must not be supposed that, apart from the large per formance mentioned, the receipts were all profits, as, aside from the regular expenses of the establishment, it is costly to produce plays in the proper style. It took $2,000 to put "Henry VIII." on the stage.

Father Burke is estimated to be a loser of at least $20,000 by the sudden return to England of James Anthony Froude, whose controversy with Burke had rendered the Irish more rampantly patriotic than usual.

According to the *Herald*, Senator Pomeroy is mysteriously congratulated on recent heavy investments in New York newspaper stock. He has always had a leaning that way, having at one time saved the old *National Intelligencer* from collapse, although he subsequently wisely refused to shoulder it, and he has also a daily newspaper or two in Providence.

William Crafts, of Georgia, a well known colored man, whose name was a familiar one in fugitive slave law times, is an applicant for the position of Minister Resident to Liberia, in place of J. Milton Turner, of Missouri, whose long absence from his post makes it almost certain that a change will be made. Mr. Crafts is earnestly supported by Senator Wilson and other well known gentlemen of anti-slavery fame. His appointment is urged by Frederick Douglass' paper, Messrs. Downing and Langsdon, the colored Representatives and others. Mr. Crafts has been in Africa, having been engaged by the English government some years in efforts to break up the slave trade and open commerce with that people, in both of which objects he was successful.

Dr. Salter, a prominent clergyman of Burlington, Iowa, is writing a biography of the late Senator Grimes.

The statement—lately made, with many circumstantial embellishments, and widely circulated in print—that Miss Catharine Sinclair, formerly Mrs. Forrest, was present at the funeral of the late Edwin Forrest, is untrue. The lady was not in Philadelphia at all, and the current account of her conduct at the funeral is the fanciful fabrication of a sensation monger.

THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

The Confession of Mrs. Lydia Sherman—She Acknowledges to Have Poisoned Three Husbands and Four Children.

The main points of confession made by Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the prisoner who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life at New Haven on Saturday, have been published. It is a fearful story of crime. Mrs. Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New Brunswick, N. J., on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio N. Sherman, at Derby, in 1871. She was also charged with murdering two of his children, but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and several of their children. The trial occurred in March, 1872, in New Haven, and was noticeable among poison trials for the very clear testimony of Prof. Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the first mentioned victim. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree—the jury uniting in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a reasonable doubt. Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby.

On the 28th of December she began her story to the jailor, Capt. Webster. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all. She is unable to remember dates with any accuracy, so that part of her narrative is vague. Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of seventeen she joined the Methodist church, and at a love feast there she met Edward S. Struck, whom she subsequently married. Mr. Struck in time became a policeman at Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New York city. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave: he was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much, and weighed so on his mind that he became crazy, and had a softening of the brain. He then was discharged. When he recovered, it was only to be very feeble, physically, and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of hers suggested to her that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea and gave him some arsenic in his food, and she also, with poison, killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares. She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after she went to Litchfield to live. Here she met one Dennis Hurlbut, and married him, but she didn't get along satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him. Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby named Horatio N. Sherman, who had plenty of money and had lost his wife, and that by skilful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her, and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him. He had two small children, Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison, and did poison; but she did not plan to poison Sherman. She intended to employ the arsenic upon rats in her house as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New Haven in Peck's drug store, with the first mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of saleratus. Mr. Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put saleratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The saleratus and arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the others. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger. It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable, according to her story, should be that for which she has been convicted.

A representative young woman from Boston is at present enjoying the hospitality of the Chicago police department. The only thing that distinguishes her from the other young women of Boston seems to be that, whereas they assume everything else that is masculine, she has donned the masculine style of apparel.

Counsel for Ailing.

Nothing is cheaper to those who give it than good advice; nothing is more valuable to those who receive it in the right spirit and promptly act upon it. Well, then, we advise the feeble, the ailing, the despondent to become strong and hearty and cheerful. "Ah!" reply all these unfortunates in a breath, "it needs no wiseacre to teach us that such a change is desirable; but how is it to be effected?" Your patience, sick and borrowful friends; and we will inform you. Learn then that there is such sanitary value in the famous vegetable restorative known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that no phase of muscular or nervous debility, no species of bilious disorder, no variety of that torment called dyspepsia, no case of chills and fever, no form of hypochondria that may not be cured by the persevering use of this harmless but irresistible invigorant, alterative and corrective.

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Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1873.

The home money market has not softened to the extent that we had anticipated, and we find borrowers still complaining of difficulty in getting accommodations. Collections from the country are moving sluggishly, the cessation of a corresponding tardiness on the part of city dealers. However, the situation is improving, yet it is but slowly, and we can repeat Galileo's muttered syllables after his recantation: "She does move, though." The coal men are feeling better with the moderated temperature, and their elongated visages have changed expression, as a child's rubber doll when chucked under the chin and on top of the head, changes from the most lugubrious of countenances to a face as broad and good natured as that of Mr. Pickwick. The fleet will get through without being frozen up outside of harborage and bring back the much needed greenbacks and negotiable paper. A healthy sign in the general market is the reduction by the Bank of England of her rate of discount to 8 per cent, while the effect in London of higher quotations for securities and a more confident feeling generally in regard to the future. With the easing up of the English and German money markets the demand for American securities will be revived, furnishing the much needed capital for our new railroad enterprises.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅞
10-40s	110½	110⅝
New 5s	111⅝	111⅞
Gold	112¾	112⅞
Currency 6s	113½	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115⅝	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅝	114⅝
United States 10-40s	110½	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅜	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝	114⅞
Currency Pacifics	113⅝	113⅞

—Some weeks since we referred to the case of Fowler's assignees, involving the right of a national bank to take a mortgage as security for advances to be made, and expressed then the opinion that under the act of Congress authorizing the creation of national banks such action on the part of the bank was illegal. Our local courts decided in favor of the legality of the mortgage, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court, given in full in our morning issue, reverses the judgment of the Court below and decides that a national bank cannot take a mortgage to secure future indorsements. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Agnew and is as strong as language can make it. While there is now no doubt of the law, this decision will bring the subject to the attention of Congress, when we hope to see provision for cases in which parties, not wishing to give an indorser, offer instead good real estate security as collateral for loans to be advanced. As the law now stands, the only way is for such parties to make their mortgage to a third party, who shall stand as indorser on paper offered to the bank for discount.

We gave yesterday morning a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. Hooper, the second section of which is intended to give the banks greater liberty in the matter of loans. It provides that loans may be made to one person or firm in excess of the present limitation to ten per cent. of the capital of the bank, on *bona fide* bills of exchange drawn against actual existing values and on commercial or business paper, actually owned by such person or firm.

Another important measure now before the Finance Committee of the Senate is one submitted by Secretary Boutwell. Finding that the Senate had declared his action in October of issuing $5,000,000 greenbacks, to be illegal, he now asks that the maximum amount of United States legal tenders be increased to $370,000,000, nineteen millions of which are to be issued when the Secretary may deem it necessary, and be withdrawn as soon as practicable. From this proposition we must dissent, as Mr. Boutwell has already shown his unfitness to exercise such power by his withdrawal of the illegally issued $5,000,000 at the most inopportune time, when the market was suffering from a severe stringency. He gratuitously adds to the trouble by withdrawing funds needed then, more than at the time of their issue. If such an element of elasticity is to be introduced into our financial system, let the public be the judges of when it is necessary to increase or diminish the volume of the currency, and not leave it to the judgment of any one man, who with such power would be a monetary autocrat, ripe to enrich himself and a coterie of friends by his simple mandate.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 14, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Western Union	87	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Adams Express	95	95	95	95	95
Wells, Fargo Express	84	84	84	84	84
American Express	57	57	57	57	57
United States Express	81	81	81	81	81
New York Central	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Erie	23	23	23	23	23
Michigan Central	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Michigan Southern	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and North-west	86	86	86	86	86
Do preferred	87½				
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Do preferred	64	64	64	64	64
Wabash	70	70	70	70	70
Union Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do preferred	98	98	98	98	98
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Harlem	126	126	126	126	126
New Jersey Central	101	101	101	101	101
C. C. & I. C.	77	77	77	77	77
Hannibal & St. Jos.	30	30	30	30	30

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bank'rs, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	57	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	57	Lehigh Navigation	38¾
United N. Co. of N. J.	67	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	36¾	N. Y. R. R. 5s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport'n	46¾

THE sales of pig iron that appeared in the *Iron World* yesterday were published in the DAILY COMMERCIAL last week. The facts in the *Iron World* is so pleased with our facilities for obtaining rates that on time—swallows them whole without regard to their age. But then that's the only way it has of obtaining reports.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; extra white, [illegible]; No 2 red winter, [illegible]; No 3 do, [illegible]; amber Michigan [illegible]; No 2 do, [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Clover seed dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess pork, [illegible]. Bulk meats—Shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Hams [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls; wheat, [illegible] bush; corn, [illegible] bush; oats, [illegible] bush; rye, [illegible] bush; barley, [illegible] bush; clover seed, [illegible] bags; whisky, [illegible] bbls. Shipments—Flour, [illegible] bbls; wheat, [illegible] bush; corn, [illegible] bush; oats, [illegible] bush; rye, [illegible] bush; barley, [illegible] bush; clover seed, [illegible] bags; whisky, [illegible] bbls.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873.

REMARKS—The crude oil market since our last has undergone no change as relates to prices or demand. Dullness was the ruling feature. We have never witnessed less inclination to operate. Crude was offered at 6¾@6¾c ₽ gallon without finding purchasers. Parkers—A few hundred barrels changed hands at $2 35 ₽ barrel.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. No sales were reported. Standard brands were offered at 17¼@18c ₽ gallon. If this is not a low figure just say so.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull but prices are unchanged.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet with a decline of 5c on the upper road, while on the lower road there is little or no decline, but nothing doing. Parker's is steady, closing at $2 35 and dull. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 25
200 bbls upper road, spot	2 27½
1,200 bbls lower road, spot	2 50
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 35
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 30

NEW YORK, January 14, closing 13.—Market very much depressed, closing in bulk—Crude the best bbl; 9½c asked. Refined nominally 23½@23½c; outside lots cases 28½c. Philadelphia delivery very dull and entirely nominal.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 14.—Market dull at $2 25 all 30.

ROUSEVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $2 25@2 30.

OIL CITY, January 14.—Market dull and declining at $2 45@2 50; lower road $2 25@2 30; upper road $2 35.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—Nothing doing. No quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market dull; S. W. 27c; crude 9c; cases 22c. No sales.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TIDIOUTE, January 14.—Market dull and nothing doing at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—Market unchanged and nothing doing; prices nominally $2 25@2 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Refined 27c; crude 9c. Nothing doing.

OIL CITY, January 14.—Market very quiet; buyers offering $2 40; holders asking $2 45@2 50.

PARKER'S, January 14.—Market quiet at $2 26. Little doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Union Oil Works	519
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	778
Fisher Bros	Cochrane Oil Works	470
Parker & Bros	Vesta Oil Works	520

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Union Oil Works	519	Fairview	778
Cochran	470	Vesta	759
Total			2,297

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 13, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	354
Special Co, berthing	H. McKee	108
Spear & Co	W. Smith, York, Pa	50
Total		512

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Eaton, Frazer & Waring	Weekly, King & Co, Phila	675
Central Refining Co	Logan Bros & Co, Phila	101
Total		776

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, January 14, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather and currents mild and pleasant, with indications of rain. The only changes in the markets worthy of special mention is in bacon. Sugar cured hams have advanced a shade, and breakfast bacon declined in the same ratio. Smaz cured hams are now held at 13¼@14c, and breakfast bacon, clear, 10½@11c per lb. The light supply of grain has not improved. Flour, though the volume of arrivals is on the increase, is still below the demand. Groceries are moderately active and prices unchanged. Apples are in excess of the demand and prices weak. Butter is coming in more freely and the sales dull. Eggs are in light supply and command full prices.

The following are the receipts of barley, corn and oats at the Grain Elevator on Monday, January 13, compared by bushels:

Barley, bushels	4,572	Corn, bushels	407
Oats, bushels	669		

The amount received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time was as follows:

Wheat, sacks	337	Corn, sacks	348
Oats, sacks	991		

Below we give the principal articles of produce received since our last.

Flour, barrels	1,540	Cheese, boxes	153
Butter, pkgs	21	Bacon, pieces	1,333
Bacon, tierces	150		

The market is all that could reasonably be looked for at this season of the year, and at the signs point to the good time coming. We omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 14, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Sunday, January 12	480	4,400	1,400	60	122
Monday, Jan. 13	745	2,625	2,600	106	102
Tuesday, Jan. 14	146	375	3,000	20	
Total	1,370	7,425	7,000	186	102

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Sunday, Jan. 12	240	3,200	1,400	60	
Tuesday, Jan. 14	360	1,800	1,600	75	
Total	700	7,100	3,000	160	

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light, both of through stock intended for sale in Eastern markets, and of those for disposal at this point. The advices received from the East to this time are of a favorable character, and of course the holders are firmer than they would otherwise be. At this writing there are but few cattle on sale, and holders are asking prices from ½ to ⅝ higher than last week. Good heavy fat cattle for the New York market are in the best demand and sell readily. E. Newton, from Letonia, Ohio, has a load of prime fat cattle on sale, 8c asked, $7 50 bid. Lower grades of cattle are some better than last week, but sell slower than prime stock.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 50; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $4 50; cows $3 00 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair. The demand is moderate and met with the full amount equal to the demand. Trade rules steady and even, with but little fluctuation in price. Light pigs are in the best demand and sell readily at from $4 50 to $4 60 for choice. If the corn market keeps firm, prices will go lower. Below will be found the rates which ruled to-day on the different grades and kinds:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 70; prime do $4 25 to $4 40; prime Yorkers $4 25 to $4 40; light pigs $4 50 to $4 60; rough hogs $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day fair, and for the week rather light. The market is active to-day and prices from ¼ to ⅜c higher than last week. All the stock offered changed hands at full prices. Following are the rates current on the different grades: Extra 100 lbs, the wool, $6 75; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; do 90 lbs fine wool, $6 25 to 6 50; do 90 lbs, fine wool $6 00 6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

In American pig the market is much excited, with large sales reported. There is no disposition on the part of the makers to sell far ahead, and with the present demand from New York and elsewhere it is extremely probable that a rapid advance will occur. In Scotch iron there is more inquiry, and prices are better—strengthened not only by the local demand, but also by the firm and advancing markets abroad. The demand for wrought scrap is in excess of the supply, and stocks on hand are held firmly at higher figures than our quotations. In old rails the market shows signs of revival, the inquiry being greater than for months past; about $40 gold, however, is necessary to effect business. In merchant bars the tone is much firmer, in sympathy with the general market.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1 foundry pig, at furnace	$45 00@46 00
American No. 2 foundry pig, at furnace	43 00@44 00
American No. 3 forge pig, at furnace	39 00@40 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	36 00@38 00
Scotch pig, (cargo lots for shipment)	47 00@48 00
Old rails, D. H. Nevins & Co. shipment, per gross ton	
(T.) (see per ton less)	49 00@50 00
Old rails, D. H. Nevins & Co. shipment, per gross ton (T.) (see per ton less)	49 00@50 00
No. 1 compress scrap, (for shipment here)	47 00@48 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here), f. o. b. cars Philadelphia	47 00@48 00
American refined bar (mill price), currency	4 00c
American refined bar (mill price), currency	87 50@90 00
American rails, at mill, currency	82 00@84 00
Sheets, iron, single, ₽ pound	6½@7c
	North American.
Prices of British Pig Iron in 1871 and 1872.	

The following table, from the *Iron Age*, will show the difference in prices of certain forms of English and Welsh iron for the last weeks of July, 1871, and July, 1872, at which latter date the maximum figures were reached:

	July, 1871.	July, 1872.
Pig No. 1 in Wales	70s	140s
Refined metal in Wales	90s @ 4 5	160s@170s
Bars, common, in Wales	120s @ 126s	248
Rails (average) in Wales	120s	236s@240s
Welsh bars in London	126s 6d	250s@260s
Rails rede in London	126s @ 128s	250s@255s
Welsh rails in London	126s	253s@265s

The following is a comparison of the prices of Scotch pig, free on board in Clyde:

	July 12, 1871.	July 12, 1872.
Carterhefie	65s 6d	141s
Coltness	66s	139s
Summerlee	63s	141s
Langloan	62s	141s 6d
Calder	61s 6d	141s 6d

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Cotton dull but nominal 9½c. Wheat—Red winter dull and market firm at $1 68@1 70. Other grains steady and unchanged. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower at $13 50. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand at 9½c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers are demanding too much. Mess pork $12 60@; buyers $12 50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats—Shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼@6½c; clear sides 6¾@7c. Hams in fair demand; plain sugar cured, 12½@13c. Lard quiet and firm at 9c; prime steam 8½c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Bagging dull but unchanged. Cotton quiet and steady; low middling 18½c. Flour firm; extra family $5 75@6 00. Grain—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 50@1 75. Corn firm and receipts light; shelled in bulk 42c. Oats steady and demand fair at 36@37c. Rye firm at 86c. Hogs firm and receipts light; sales at $4 10@4 15. Provisions weak at previous prices; lower. Mess pork $12 20@12 62½. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼@6½c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c; packed ½c less. Hams—Plain 12@13c; sugar cured 13½@14c. Lard quiet for choice leaf; 9c for good. Whisky firm at 90@91c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—There was a more active movement in the market to-day. Jobbers for Southern and California trims were operating in both woolen and cotton goods. Clothing manufacturers purchased sheetings, shirtings and flannels more freely. Cotton goods strong and regular. Rolled jaconets in demand at 10¾c ₽ yard. Printed shirting stripes met with fair sales. Foreign goods, except linens, very quiet.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c. Flour—Demand good at $6@10 50. Corn meal quiet at $1 15. Oats scarce and firm at 40c. Hay heavy and firm at $30@35. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm at 4¾@5½@6½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton quiet and steady; low middling 18½c. Bacon quiet at 5¾@6¾@7c. All others unchanged at yesterday's prices.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 14.—Wheat firm, but no sales. Corn dull at 59¾@60c. Barley firm; bay quiote at $1 05@1 08.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Cotton moderately active; sales 7,700 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18⅜c; middlings 19¾@19⅞c; good middlings 19¾@19¾c; receipts 8,105 bales; exports—Liverpool 498 bales; stock 169,220 bales.

Similia Similibus Curanter.

HUMPHREY'S

Homeopathic Specifics

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Family Medicines in use—so simple that the cakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have received the highest commendation from the thousands who have long used them, and with entire satisfaction to those who try them.

Always reliable. Always Prompt. Always Safe.

No.	Cures	Cents
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	CRYING Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED or Irregular Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	ERUPTIONS, Skin Diseases, Erysipelas	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Bilious Fever	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPTHALMY and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, Violent Coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	SEASICKNESS, Sickness from Riding	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Involuntary Seminal Discharges	1 00
29.	FIVE BOXES, with one $2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases	5 00
30.	WOOD'S MOUTH, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
31.	URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting Bed	50
32.	PAINFUL PERIODS, Hysteria	50
33.	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	1 00
34.	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	1 00
35.	DIPHTHERIA, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

Price in vials, large size.....60c and 1 00

FAMILY CASES, 20 Specifics, with Manual, $10 00

35 large 3 dram vials containing the above list, with book of directions complete..... $10 00

20 large 3 dram vials, containing the above list, with book of directions complete..... 6 00

20 large 3 dram vials, in paper cases, with book 5 00

☞ Sent free of postage on receipt of price.

Cures Piles, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bleeding of the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or other Organs, Burns, Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Boils, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. The Best Family Medicine known. Price, 50c. 100c. Pints, $1 00. Quarts, $1 75.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

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CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.

Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., *well sixty feet deep;* Armstrong, Fawcett & Co., *well fifty feet deep.*

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,

NEW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅞@112.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent., and closing easy at 6@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady most of the day at 112@112⅛, closing at 111⅞@112. Loans 1@5 per cent. Clearings, $29,600,000. Treasury disbursements $872,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet; opened lower and closed firmer.

U. S. coup 1881	115⅞	5-20s, 1867	114⅝
5-20s, 1862	113⅛	5-20s, 1868	114⅞
5-20s, 1864	113⅝	10-40s	111
5-20s, 1865	114⅝	Currency 6s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅜	New 5 per cents	111⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds neglected.

Missouri 6s	90	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	North Carolina, old	33⅓
Tennessee, new	80	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market dull; the upward tendency of the morning was succeeded by a reaction which towards the close was followed by firmness and a recovery in prices. Erie was the chief feature of the day, rising from 58¾ to 61¾, and closing strong. Union Pacific opened ½ lower under the reports of a combination of opposition lines and lower tariffs but recovered to 84¾, closing at 84¾. Union Pacific ranged from 84¼ 84¾, 85¾, and 86¼. New York Central from 92¾, 93, 93¼, and 92¾. Pacific Mail quiet, but rose from 71¾ to 72. Rock Island fell to 110¾, but closed at 111¼. Other fluctuations unimportant. Union Pacific bonds recovered yesterday's decline.

Canton	101	St. Paul pref	77¾
Western U. T. Co	84¼	Wabash	73½
Quicksilver	45¾	do pref	94
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	92
Wells, Fargo & Co	84	Chicago & Alton	118¾
U. S. Express	57½	do pref	116
Pacific Mail	71¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¼
New York Central	92¾	Burlington & Quincy	136
Erie	61¾	Lake Shore	92¾
do preferred	74	Panama	98½
Harlem	125¾	Illinois Central	134
do preferred	120	Union Pacific	85¼
M. Central	106	Central Pacific	99¾
Northwestern	81	Union	84¾
do preferred	87¾	Del. & Lackawanna	94¾
Rock Island	111¼	Hartford & Erie	9¾
St. Paul	35¼	Bankers' Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 14, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower; No 2 spring $1 36; No 2, $1 20½ for spot, and $1 20¾ seller February, rejected 92@93c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed 30½@30¾c for spot; 30½c seller February; rejected 28c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 22@22½c; rejected 21½c. Rye dull, but unchanged; No 2, 67c. Barley—Demand fair and prices advanced; fall No 2, 67@70c; No 3, 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and market unsettled. Mess pork—$17 50 for spot; $11 55@11 57½ seller March. Lard easier at 7@8c for spot. Meats of all kinds dull and lower. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; short rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 6¼c; short rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8¼c. Hams—Sugar cured 12½@13c; canvassed 13½@14c. Dried beef quiet at 8½c. Pickled pork quiet; mixed lots at 5¼@5½c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton opened with better export demand; middling uplands 20¼c; sales of 1,600 bales, and closing easy at 19 15-16c; February 19¾@19¾c; March 19¾@20c; April 20@20¼c; May 20¼@20½c; June 20½@20¾c. Flour extremely quiet and steady; receipts 11,000 bbls; prices weaker and State $5 20@6 50; common to good $7 10@7 60; good to choice $7 70@8 50; extra Ohio $7 20@9 60; St. Louis $7 65@13 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and 2@4½c lower; receipts 54,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee $1 45@1 46; No 3 spring $1 32@1 35; red western $1 40@1 45; amber western $1 50@1 52. Western rye quiet at 90@93c. Barley active; two-rowed State quiet; two rowed State $1 60. Corn heavy; decline chiefly on lots from store; receipts 44,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 65¾@66c; new western mixed 65¾@66c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 50,000 bush; new western mixed 48@48½c; black western 46¾@49c. Eggs firm; western 24@25c; receipts 10,641 pkgs. Coffee steady and rather more active; No. 12 Dutch standard 9¾c. Molasses—Foreign dull and heavy; domestic firmer; New Orleans by auction, 64@67c. Rice quiet at 9@9¾c; refined 23¾@23¾c. Provisions—Mess pork quiet at $13 12½; prime mess $14@14 50. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams 9¾@10½c; shoulders 6c; middles easier; dry clear 7c; short clear 7¾c; long and short clear, February, 7¾c. Lard easier; No. 1 prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Butter firm at 30@31c. Cheese firm at 12@13½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 14.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 21 cars reported to arrive, 891 head, making a total for the week thus far of 3,961 head, or 263 cars, against 184 cars same time last week; market lively and strong at ¼c advance on last week's prices; the attendance extending from 30 to 40; quality of cattle superior to last week's run; about 1,500 head of Canadas and 1,000 head of Missouri steers, averaging 1,219@1,220 lbs, at $6; 44 Missouri steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, at $5 87½@6; 44 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,346 lbs, at $5 87½@6; 14 Indiana oxen, averaging 1,403 lbs, at $6; 20 Brownsville and Geneva, averaging 1,193 lbs, at $5 62½@5 75; 20 Illinois steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, at $5 75; 20

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon's Remains Viewed by Ten Thousand Persons Yesterday.

LONDON, January 15, 3:50 P. M.—The remains of Napoleon will lie in state until the hour for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies. At noon yesterday the public were admitted to the chapel, and at midnight ten thousand persons had viewed the remains, among them the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburg. Thiers left Cannes on leave of absence to Admiral Rignauld, Marshal Bazaine, the Duke of Palikao, and General Frissard to attend the funeral at Chiselhurst. The application of two majors in active service for similar leave was refused. The Italian Government has sent four officers to represent it to-morrow.

Notable Frenchmen at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, January 14.—M Labeouf and Gens Froissari and Failly have arrived at Chiselhurst to attend the funeral. It is stated that the Queen will visit Empress Eugenie after the funeral. Prince Teck has gone to Chiselhurst. The Commandant of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where the Prince Imperial is a cadet, has forbidden all entertainments until after the funeral.

LONDON, January 14.—Mr. Schenck, American Minister has gone to Chiselhurst. The crowds there are increasing by every train.

The French Assembly—Report of the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, January 14.—The Committee of Thirty sat to-day at Versailles. Thiers was present. The report of the sub-committee was read. It proposes the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly: "Whereas, the Assembly integrally reserves to itself constituted power it hereby decrees: First, the President of the republic shall communicate with the Assemby by message; second, he may be heard after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the debate will be adjourned to a subsequent sitting, in order that a vote shall not be taken when the President is in the chamber. Second, the President shall promulgate all laws declared urgent within three days after their passage, on demand fresh debate thereon, and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage, or may suspend the third reading of the same for one month. Third, after the dissolution of the present Assembly its power shall devolve upon two Chambers.

The report also recommends that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating elections and prescribing qualifications of electors and a law defining the powers of the Senate and Chamber. Thiers expressed dissatisfaction with portions of the Sub-Committee's report. He said suspensory power over legislation was wholly insufficient, and for the exercise of which formalities required before he could address the Assembly. He urged that provision be made for the extension of the executive power for a term of six weeks after, on which the Assembly might dissolve. In other respects he could agree to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

Austria and the France-German War.

LONDON, January 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from Duke de Grammont announcing an early refutation of Count von Buest's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after Alsace and Lorraine, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. The opportunity would be furnished in an ultimatum to Prussia demanding observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague. This would be refused and Austria would then join France in an alliance offensive and defensive. Negotiations of the **Spanish Cortes—The Slavery Question.**

MADRID, January 14.—The Cortes reassembles to-morrow. Its first business will be to appoint a special committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The King has summoned Marshal Serrano to the palace and held a long consultation with him. The journals are full of various comments on the circumstances.

Another detachment of troops, five hundred strong, sails to-morrow for Cuba.

The largest Carlist band in Biscay has been dispersed. Its leader, Santa Cruz, however, escaped, and has probably reached the frontier.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.

LONDON, January 14.—The Anna Lasser, from Lilles and Norway for New York, was run into and sunk. Three were lost, one drowned. An American bark, name unknown, is ashore in the British channel and is breaking up. All on board are supposed to be lost.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 14.—The Sheba of Persia will leave Teheran next April on his European tour, and will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris and Constantinople.

BERLIN, January 14.—Herr von Se'chow, Minister of Agriculture in the Prussian cabinet, resigns. Herr von Selingsanrack has been appointed to succeed him.

MARSEILLES, January 14.—The American fleet will sail from Villa Franca to Spezzia.

PARIS, January 14.—The Assembly was burned to death in a fire at Litchfield yesterday.

Marine News.

PARIS, January 14.—Admiral Alden's fleet has arrived at Villa Franca.

LONDON, January 14.—The steamships Cuba, Greece, Thuringia and Sarmatian have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92 3/8@92 1/2; and for account 92 1/2@92 5/8. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾@93¾; do of '68, 93¾@93¾; Erie, 20¾@20¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £50,000. The rate of discount for three month's bills in open market is ¾ per cent below the bank rate. Refined petroleum 21¾@22d. Tallow 44s 6d.

FRANKFORT, January 14.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 86½.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes 53 francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Cotton dull and easier; upland 10d@10 1-16d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 8,000 bales, including of American 4,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January 9¾d; Mobile, 9¾d; Texas, 9¾d. Flour white wheat average 12s 2d@12s 5d; ehgih 12s 5d@12s 8d; red winter 11s 4d@12s 5d; red winter 12s@12s 2d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 29s 3d. Peas 39s. Beef 95s. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 54s; short rib middles 55s. Turpentine 42s 6d@46s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 41,000 quarters, of American 39,000 quarters. The receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 20,000 quarters; of American 11,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull, with a downward tendency.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In opening the case of Tweed, Cassidy, for the prosecution, denied that there was any measures taken yesterday for the removal of any of the jury as objectionable. Ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs was called as the first witness, but Tweed's lawyers opposed, demanding that the prosecution select some particular count of indictments under which they would proceed, they denying that Tweed was ever amenable as Auditor, as no such office existed, and beside the law forbade Tweed from holding any such office, he being a Senator. After argument by Messrs. Tremaine and Field, Judge Davis rendered his decision overruling the objections raised by defendant's counsel, stating, however, that some of them were of sufficient importance to be passed upon by the appellate tribunal, after more deliberation and argument.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

On the authority of John D. Townsend, of counsel for Stokes, the report of the withdrawal of Tremaine from the case is declared false. It is understood that the bill of exceptions will be submitted to the District Attorney to-day.

$10,000,000 BONDS ISSUE BY THE ERIE ROAD.

The Erie directors to-day unanimously authorized the issue of $10,000,000 of seven per cent. convertible bonds. Part of the proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used for the purpose of laying a double track along the line of the road, together with a third rail. The rest of the sum will be devoted to the general equipment and improvement of the railway. The resolution expressly stipulates that these bonds are not to be issued unless they can be negotiated at their par value. The bonds when sold will be either payable in New York or London.

THE NEW YORK CANAL POLICY.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange to-day passed resolutions favoring a liberal canal policy on the part of the State, the lowering of the tolls, the repair of canals in good re air, adoption of measures to facilitate the passage of boats, and appointing a committee of five to go to Albany and endeavor to influence legislation favorable to the development of the canal system.

CITY MATTERS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Planing Mill and Five Dwellings Destroyed—Four Dwellings Damaged—Loss $15,000—Insurance $6,600.

About eight o'clock last evening, flames were discovered issuing from the planing mill and carpenter shop of Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., located on Market alley, between Locust and Franklin streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded, and soon the entire department was on hand.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the mill, which was a small two-story frame, was entirely destroyed. The loss will reach $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000, divided equally between the Etna and Franklin, of Hartford, Connecticut. The carpenter shop, also owned by Trimble, a member of the firm, loses $3,000, insured for about $2,000. The loss is insured for about $2,000. Adjoining this building were two two-story frame dwellings owned respectively by Wm. Kunkuskie, damaged to the extent of $200; Gottlieb Lutz, with two narrs, fully covered by insurance; the two hundred dollars occupied by Mr. Park and Mrs. These house were of three buildings destroyed. In the rear of Evans' alley, owned by Wm. Trimbles located in and William Runkie, which were totally destroyed, involving a loss of three hundred dollars, on each building.

Toward Locust street the flames also spread rapidly. A two-story frame dwelling adjoining the last owned by Mr. Inglet, was damaged to the extent of two hundred dollars. In the rear of this dwelling was a two-story frame occupied by Mr. McConnell, and owned by Mrs. Shook, which was totally destroyed, involving a loss of one thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. The flames also reached the house of Elias Shook, on Market street, which was damaged to the extent of five hundred dollars. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company. In the rear of this dwelling were two buildings owned by Mr. Elias Shook, and occupied by George Shook and John Dorman, which were damaged to the extent of five hundred dollars, insured for $1,500 in the National. By this time the firemen had the flames under control and prevented them spreading further. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but when first seen it was near the furnace of the mill, showing that it originated in that quarter. Fire Marshal Butler will make an investigation to-day.

HOARSENESS,

A Sure Cure for "Loss of Voice."

Dr. John W. Corson, of Orange, N. J., communicates to the *Medical Record*, of January 1, a valuable paper on "Borax and the Nitrate of Potass., in the Loss of Voice from 'Colds' in Public Speakers and Singers." Dr. Corson says that some years ago, while in charge of the class of "Diseases of the Chest and Throat," in connection with the New York Dispensary, at the suggestion of a non-professional friend engaged in teaching elocution, he was led to test the efficacy of borax, or the biborate of soda, in many cases of sudden hoarseness from cold, which he at once found in full analogy to acted like magic. Ten minutes before any continuous effort at speaking or singing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, is held in the mouth till it is slowly dissolved and partially swallowed—distilling, as it were, down the throat. For an hour or so it frequently renders the voice quite silvery and clear. For this purpose it possessed three special advantages. It is easily obtained, convenient to carry in the vest pocket, and perfectly harmless. Borax thus used, as one may readily prove, stimulates the secretion of salivaand makes the whole mouth and throat "water" profusely. Dr. Corson is careful not to claim too much for borax, and he remarks that neither the chronic affections of the throat, nor in acute inflammation, nor in "tonsilitis," once established, has he found borax of any special efficacy as a curative.

The use of the other remedy above named, "nitrate of potass." is thus introduced by Dr. Corson: "Another valuable remedy, since deceased, a New York actor, inclined to have a secret disposed to the weather. But he was too generous to keep it consisted in covering up warmly in bed, drinking a glass of water, and sucking a piece of nitrate of potass.—or "*saltpetre*," as he preferred to call it—the size of a garden pea, or a little larger, till it was slowly dissolved and swallowed. We think we improved his prescription by sweetening the water, to cover the mawkish taste of the "saltpetre," mixing them and swallowing both together. We also increased the dose, from gratifying personal experience, to five grains. As a courtesy from our profession to clergymen and singers, we may suggest that they will find it very convenient, in traveling, to carry a few five-grain powders of the nitrate of potass., prepared by the druggists for ready use. Like the borax, it relieves the special effects of sour words. It is also easily obtained in every household, and, taken in the dose recommended, is quite harmless. With the help of the extra clothing and the glass of water, it excites for a whole night a gentle perspiration, and thus, if taken at the very commencement, "breaks up the cold." It accomplishes this by the double bath, with or hot teas, or Turkish or Russian baths, but used early, by opening those millions of pores of the skin which Erasmus Wilson counted through his microscope, and which, when not opened